

COMIQUE.

BOILS.

A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

A boil is generally very small at first, and a fellow hardly notices it, but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it is of very little account in comparison with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysteriously upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where they "darned please," and often in very inconvenient places. Sometimes a solitary boil is the sum total of the affliction, but frequently there is a "rubishin' lot of 'em" to help the first one. If a boil comes anywhere on a person, that person always wishes that it had come somewhere else, though it would puzzle him to say just where.

Some persons call them "Dambills," but such persons are addicted to profanity—the proper name is boil. If a chap has a boil he generally gets a good deal of sympathy from others. "In a horn," who ever asks him what ails him laughs at him for his pains to answer, while many unfeeling persons make game of him, or of his misfortune, or both. It is very wicked to make sport of persons with boils; they cannot help it, and often feel very badly about it. Physicians don't give boil patients much satisfaction as a general thing, although young physicians who are just beginning to practice, are fond of trying their lancets on them. Boils are said to be "healthy," and judging from the way they take hold, and hang on, and ache, and burn, and grow, and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt they are healthy and have good constitutions. They are generally very lively at night, and it is very funny to see a chap with a good large one prospecting around his couch for a place where his boil will fit in "without hurting." Boils tend to "purify the blood," strengthen the system, calm the nerves, restrain the profanity, tranquilize the spirit, improve the temper, and beautify the appearance. They are good things for married men who spend their evenings away from home, as they give them an opportunity to rest their night keys, and get acquainted with their families. It is said that boils save the patient "a fit of sickness," but if the sickness is not the best to have, it must be an all-fired mean thing. It is also said that a person is better after he has had them, and there is no doubt that one feels much better after having got rid of them. Many distinguished persons have enjoyed these harbingers of health. Job took the premium at the county fair for having more aches under cultivation than any other person. Shakespeare had them, and meant boils when he said, "One we do tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow."

There are a great many remedies for boils, most of which are well worthy trying, because, if they don't do any good they don't hurt the boil. Every man meets with tell him of "a good thing" for it, among which are: Chamberlain's wax, Mrs. Winslow's syrup, tris, "Spaulding's" glue, Charlotte russe, gum drops, water-proof blacking, night blooming cereus, chloroform, kissengee, etc., etc.

THE END.

THE RULING PASSION.

Colonel Isaac Barnes, of Boston, who died a few days ago, was an officer under the United States Government. He was a man of great wit and humor, full of rare and rare stories, which he always told with the most impetuous gravity, while his listeners were convulsed with laughter. His stories always received a flavor from his peculiar voice which was quite thin, and pitched upon a high key, and in his later years, "turned toward childish treble."

In his last sickness he very forcibly illustrated Pope's well-known lines of the "Ruling passion strong in death."

His physician came in an evening or two before he died, and asked how he was feeling.

"Shan't live till morning," said the Colonel, forcibly.

"Oh, yes, I think you will; you don't seem to be very near your end."

"Yes I am," piped out the Colonel.

The doctor then felt of his feet, and finding them quite warm, he said to him:

"Your feet feel quite warm; I think there is hope yet."

"Can't help it, shan't live till morning," persisted the sick man.

"But," said the doctor, "your extremities are warm, Colonel. Did you ever know any one to be very near dying whose feet were as warm as yours are?"

"That's nothing to do with it, I shan't live till morning," wheezed out the Colonel, as if he were determined to die.

"You are quite unreasonable, Colonel," gently interposed the doctor. "I never knew a man to be near his end whose feet were as warm as yours."

"Well, I have."

"Who, pray?"

Turning toward the doctor, with a droll twinkle in his eyes, he laboringly gasped out: "John Rogers!"

ENDING A STORY.—A Yankee riding in a railroad car, seemed particularly disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The story produced some sensation, and the Yankee perceived that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend as follows:

"True, isn't it, Mr. P.—? I speak of Deacon Brown."

"Yes," replied the friend; "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he made a year, but I know he has twelve saw mills that go by buttermilk."

BEHIND THE SCENE.—Stage manager—"John, go and see if the ballet are all dressed, for it is about time to ring up the curtain." Boy returns—"About ready, sir; got most of their clothes off."

WHEN is a young man's arm like the gospel? When it maketh glad the waist places.

HOUSE AND FARM.

CASTOR-OIL BEAN.

From the Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for February, we take the following:

Intimations of a revival of interest in the production of the *Ricinus communis* (or *Palma Christi*) have been received from the southwest particularly, with assurance of its attempted culture as a field crop. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas are peculiarly adapted, in soil and climate, to its profitable culture; and many persons in the southwest propose to engage in the business this spring.

In Illinois and St. Louis, were a successful farm product has been made of it, the following varieties are grown: *Ricinus communis*, early, four feet in height; *R. Spectabilis*, dark green leaves, five feet; *R. Sanguineus*, fruit red, in clusters, stalk dark red, seven feet; *R. Laidus*, stems brilliant red, fruit green, five feet; *R. Leucocarpus*, dwarf, three feet, white fruit, an African variety; *R. Brasilensis*, brownish yellow fruit, five feet high.

In South Carolina it was reported, years ago, growing twelve feet high; in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, it has been made a very profitable crop in Texas it produces plants of great size and height. From thirty to one hundred bushels of beans per acre have been obtained in different locations, and two gallons of oil, or twenty-five per cent., obtained per bushel if the seeds are good; but twenty to twenty-five bushels are an average yield in Illinois and Missouri. The *R. Laidus* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and will thrive in a variety of soils of different elevations. In the tropics it is planted singly, ten or twelve feet apart. In poorer soils or more northern localities, a less distance would do. In its native clime the plant bears the first season, grows continuously for four years, and continues to yield for many seasons. The seeds are gathered when the pods begin to turn brown.

It is a common crop in all parts of India. The oil is there extracted by boiling in water and skimming off the oil—a very crude and wasteful mode, and the oil thus obtained is used exclusively for burning.

St. Louis has heretofore been the center of production in this country, and the principal place of manufacture. The culture required is very much like that given to corn, and the soil should be the best corn land; the planting should be done with the first warming of the soil, after danger from frosts is over; the hills should be five or six feet apart, and even seven or eight if the soil is sufficiently rich to make the requisite growth; the distance should be greater in the south than in the more northern locations. As with corn or anything else, thorough culture pays best. The receipts at St. Louis last year are estimated at 50,000 bushels. The Prairie Farmer says, concerning prices and profits:

The market price is variable. During the past winter the beans in St. Louis market have ranged from \$3.90 to \$1.25 per bushel. As the cost of growing does not differ materially from that of corn, the approximate profits can be calculated. At the present depressed condition of the market, an acre of beans would yield about \$25, leaving a little margin for profit. The oil is quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.25 per gallon. As the yield of oil is about sixty-eight gallons per acre, the manufactured oil would amount to about \$150 per acre. This gives \$4 to the manufacturer and \$1 to the producer—a division which cannot be regarded as equitable.

THE HOP EXCITEMENT IN WISCONSIN.

Juneau and the adjoining counties of Wisconsin, raised \$3,000,000 worth of hops the past year. As high as \$5,000 to \$6,000 were realized from five or six acres of ground, and a great excitement has sprung up in favor of their cultivation in that section. It is estimated that the amount to be planted this year will require 50,000 people to pick them, and the growers are already actively engaged securing hands, bringing people out of the cities and building tenant houses through the country for them to live in. It is said that the Wisconsin hops are superior to the imported Bavaria hops.

If the perfect growth and fruitfulness of an article in its wild native state is an evidence that it would be profitable when cultivated, then is this county as well adapted to hops as any in the world. The few experiments made by persons in growing tame hops here have resulted in complete success. The article at the head of this item is a hint to our people. Must we go on forever sowing wheat and corn because our fathers did the same in Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia? A half million dollars brought into Holt county from any cause would scare us all to death. But there is no doubt of one fact, our agriculturists are behind the times, and do not try to find out whether there is anything will pay better than wheat or corn, hence are and always may be poor.

GOOD HAMS.—After hams have been smoked, tie down, and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground or powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly for two or three years. Let this be done before the fly deposits its eggs, for that is done, nothing will stop their ravages. The above has been practiced in our section for twenty years. No soaking is necessary. One pint of molasses and one and a half pounds of black pepper are sufficient for any ordinary family. Try this plan if you want good sweet hams.

THE SICK ROOM.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, for it betwixt the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor.

VAN BUREN'S

GOLDEN DWARF PEACH.

The subscribers again offer to the lovers of the beautiful and the luscious, well grown trees of VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF PEACH. There is nothing of its size more beautiful. It is prodigiously prolific, and in quality of fruit, it has few if any superiors. The fruit is very ornamental, being above medium size, of a golden yellow color, with a rich mottled carmine cheek. The leaves add much to its beauty, being very large, closely set, of a deep green color, and hang on longer than any other peach leaves.

It Ripens its Fruit in September.

Attains a growth of from four to five feet, the original being but 28 inches in height, when four years old. The buds are so close together that one of these little trees loaded with fruit, would almost remind the beholder of an immense bunch of very large grapes. The idea that naturally suggests itself is that this is an ordinary dwarf peach; but that is not the case; it is a distinct variety with a dwarf habit, and is not sticky like the common peach.

This tree will be invaluable in the extreme north, as it is small and can be protected from the frost by covering or planting in a box and setting in during the cold season.

SENDING ORDERS.

We would say to those who wish to practice economy, that they had better order early, and we will pack well in a box and send by freight, being much cheaper than by express. There will be no doubt about their safe carriage, and arriving in good condition.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

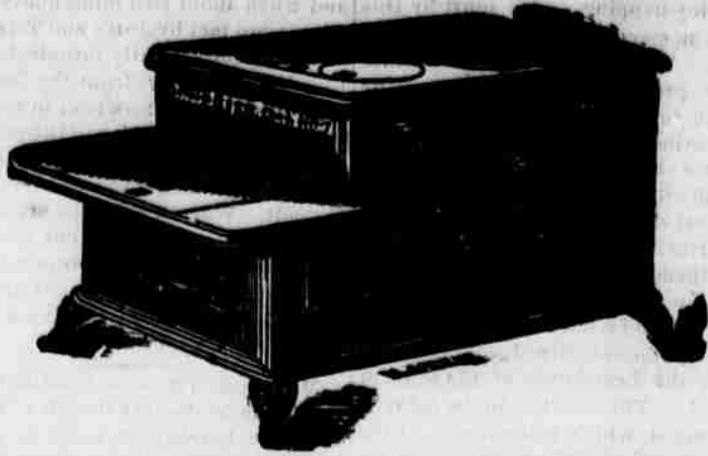
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200 Market Street, ST. LOUIS. Be careful to buy the genuine.

(107-11)

Take Up.

BY A. Gulligan, in Lewis township, in the county of Holt, a one red cow, with the

mark of her tail white, supposed to be seven years old; also one roan steer calf, split in right ear, the ends of right and left ear supposed to be frozen off, supposed to be twenty-two months old. Appraised at the sum of twenty-four dollars. Done this 15th day of February, 1888, before me.

RICHARD A. LON, J. P.

C. Kessler,

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ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

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Final Settlement.

Creditors and others interested in the estate of Hannah Beeler, deceased, late of Holt county, Missouri, are hereby notified that on the first day of the next May term of the Holt County Court, we shall make final settlement of said estate.

THOMAS COTTIER,

D. BEELER.

Executors of Hannah Beeler, dec'd.

March 13th, 1888.—[30-41]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of William Perkins, deceased, have been granted to me by the Holt County Court, bearing date the 8th day of March, 1888.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they will be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

J. H. REYNOLDS,

Adm'r of Wm. Perkins, dec'd.

Oregon, Mo., March 13th, 1888.—[30-31]

Taken Up.

AS strays, by James L. George, of Nodaway township, in the county of Holt, one red cow, with the

mark of her tail white, supposed to be seven years old; also one roan steer calf, split in right ear, the ends of right and left ear supposed to be frozen off, supposed to be twenty-two months old. Appraised at the sum of twenty-four dollars. Done this 15th day of February, 1888, before me.

RICHARD A. LON, J. P.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attack, and there is one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by hereditary disease, low living, disordered or a healthy food, impure air, silt and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the red of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by a disposition from the blood of corrupt or morbid matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is turned tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer for loss of power, but to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not venereal in their nature, are still read and fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse the system, we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our time can devise for this evil where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eczema, Erysipelas, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Itch, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis, and Mercurial Discharges, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiation of the blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can truly withstand or evade them. Their purgative properties are so gentle and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the bowels down, the head clear, and the physical debility is astounded to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and a list of agents for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained firmness by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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St. Louis, Mo., March 13th, 1888.—[30-31]